

been ignored. The government of China is actively locating and deporting border-crossers back to North Korea.

The practice of returning North Koreans who have fled to China is particularly worrisome, because, under the North Korean judicial system, to leave the country without state permission is considered as an act of treason. North Koreans who flee to neighboring nations, including China, face a high risk of execution should they ever return.

Mr. Speaker, North Korea is an extremely closed society, and millions of North Koreans live in desperate conditions. The regime is classified by Human Rights Watch as being "among the world's most repressive." The government controls virtually all aspects of life, and political, economic, and religious freedoms are nonexistent. Without guarantees of due process and fair trials, citizens live in fear of arbitrary arrest, and of torture and execution by the state. The state controls all access to information, utilizing their control of the media to manipulate the population. Following the famine of 1994–1998, food shortages persist, and many residents are to this day suffering from hunger.

Large numbers of North Koreans have fled these conditions, a significant percentage of which would likely fit the legal definition of refugees. The percentage of these refugees who are women is strikingly high, with recent estimates putting the figure potentially as high as 75%, an enormous increase from an estimated 20% only four to five years ago, though the reasons for this trend are unclear. Female refugees throughout the world face specific challenges, and, in China, any children born to North Korean women face an extremely uncertain future.

In 2004, Congress passed the North Korea Human Rights Act with overwhelming bipartisan support, in an effort to refocus U.S. attention on the people of North Korea. This legislation provided humanitarian assistance to the North Korean people, as well as improved access to information through radio broadcasts and other activities and resources to help refugees fleeing the oppressive regime. This legislation also required the President to appoint a special envoy on North Korea.

This legislation that we are considering reauthorizes this important bill, extending the North Korean Human Rights Act through fiscal year 2012. This doubles the original funding authorization for human rights and democracy programs enhancing the role of the special envoy position, making it a full-time ambassadorial rank post.

I believe that this bill makes necessary improvements upon the original North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004. I am a tireless advocate for human rights worldwide as my continual involvement in promoting human rights for countries such as Syria, Iran, Sudan, and Vietnam is a testament of my dedication towards human rights. I believe those fleeing North Korea should be provided with vital support and aid by the United States Government.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation makes an important statement about Congress's commitment in addressing violations of human rights, wherever they occur. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation in giving these people hope in humanity.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5834, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1835

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) at 6 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 1181, de novo;

H.R. 6022, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 4008, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

## EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES AND SYMPATHY TO PEOPLE OF BURMA FOR LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY CYCLONE NARGIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 1181.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1181.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CROWLEY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 1, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 306]

## YEAS—410

Abercrombie	Cubin	Hirono
Ackerman	Cuellar	Hobson
Aderholt	Culberson	Hodes
Akin	Cummings	Hoekstra
Alexander	Davis (AL)	Holden
Allen	Davis (CA)	Holt
Altmire	Davis (IL)	Honda
Arcuri	Davis (KY)	Hooley
Baca	Davis, David	Hoyer
Bachmann	Davis, Lincoln	Hunter
Bachus	Davis, Tom	Inglis (SC)
Baird	Deal (GA)	Inslee
Baldwin	DeFazio	Israel
Barrett (SC)	DeGette	Issa
Barrow	Delahunt	Jackson (IL)
Bartlett (MD)	DeLauro	Jackson-Lee
Barton (TX)	Dent	(TX)
Bean	Diaz-Balart, L.	Jefferson
Becerra	Diaz-Balart, M.	Johnson (GA)
Berkley	Dicks	Johnson (IL)
Berman	Dingell	Johnson, E. B.
Berry	Doggett	Johnson, Sam
Biggert	Donnelly	Jones (NC)
Bilbray	Doolittle	Jones (OH)
Billirakis	Doyle	Jordan
Bishop (GA)	Drake	Kagen
Bishop (NY)	Dreier	Kanjorski
Bishop (UT)	Duncan	Kaptur
Blackburn	Edwards	Keller
Blumenauer	Ehlers	Kennedy
Blunt	Ellison	Kildee
Boehner	Ellsworth	Kilpatrick
Boozman	Emanuel	Kind
Boren	Emerson	King (IA)
Boswell	Engel	King (NY)
Boucher	English (PA)	Kingston
Boustany	Eshoo	Kirk
Boyd (FL)	Etheridge	Klein (FL)
Boyda (KS)	Everett	Kline (MN)
Brady (PA)	Fallin	Knollenberg
Brady (TX)	Farr	Kucinich
Braley (IA)	Fattah	Kuhl (NY)
Broun (GA)	Feeney	LaHood
Brown (SC)	Filner	Lamborn
Brown, Corrine	Flake	Lampson
Brown-Waite,	Forbes	Langevin
Ginny	Fortenberry	Larsen (WA)
Buchanan	Fossella	Larson (CT)
Burgess	Foster	Latham
Burton (IN)	Fox	LaTourette
Butterfield	Frank (MA)	Latta
Buyer	Franks (AZ)	Lee
Calvert	Frelinghuysen	Levin
Camp (MI)	Gallely	Lewis (CA)
Campbell (CA)	Garrett (NJ)	Lewis (GA)
Cannon	Giffords	Lewis (KY)
Cantor	Gilchrest	Linder
Capito	Gillibrand	Lipinski
Capps	Gingrey	LoBiondo
Capuano	Gohmert	Loeb
Cardoza	Gonzalez	Loftgren, Zoe
Carnahan	Goode	Lowey
Carson	Goodlatte	Lucas
Carter	Gordon	Lungren, Daniel
Castle	Granger	E.
Castor	Graves	Lynch
Cazayoux	Green, Al	Mahoney (FL)
Chabot	Green, Gene	Maloney (NY)
Chandler	Grijalva	Manzullo
Clarke	Gutierrez	Marchant
Clay	Hall (NY)	Markey
Cleaver	Hall (TX)	Marshall
Clyburn	Hare	Matheson
Coble	Harman	Matsui
Cohen	Hastings (FL)	McCarthy (CA)
Cole (OK)	Hastings (WA)	McCarthy (NY)
Conaway	Hayes	McCaul (TX)
Conyers	Heller	McCollum (MN)
Cooper	Hensarling	McCotter
Costa	Herger	McCrary
Costello	Herseth Sandlin	McDermott
Courtney	Higgins	McGovern
Cramer	Hill	McHenry
Crowley	Hinche	McHugh